

Hawaiian Gazette

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TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1893.

The report of the Minister of Finance on the condition of the Postal Savings Bank, which was submitted to the Council Thursday, shows that public confidence has been rapidly restored since the Provisional government went into power.

The news received by the Mariposa is most encouraging to the friends of annexation and good government. The effect produced in the United States by the news of the lowering of the flag has served to bring the issue squarely before the people, and their decision in the matter will likely control final action by the United States.

The press of the United States has at last awakened to the fact that annexation is a question of national rather than of party importance. Even that staunch democratic organ the New York World is hedging on its former position, and now comes out fairly and squarely in favor of sustaining an American policy in Hawaii. The New York Herald will likely follow the lead of its powerful contemporary as soon as it discovers on which side the presidential favor is likely to lean. It is rather surprising that these journals have not ere this discovered that the government at Washington would in the end carry out the clearly expressed will of the people of the United States.

It is quite evident that the stream of travel towards the great Columbian Exposition has fairly set in, and that the three lines of ocean steamers will be taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the demands of tourists. The Australia carried away over two hundred, the Monowai over three hundred, and each following steamer will be full for four or five months to come. It is possible that this stream of travel once diverted from the old beaten tracks to the new route via Honolulu, may keep on and require the employment of larger and swifter vessels than those now in the service. Travel and trade are on the increase in other quarters and will increase here, provided the facilities are equal to the demand.

THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF MR. NORDHOFF.

The author of the work on Northern California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands is not celebrated for his accuracy, and his recent correspondence will win him no laurels in this direction. The letter which he has sent to the New York Herald is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end, and its title, "Facts About Hawaii," is most misleading. We have searched it in vain for anything about Hawaii which could possibly be described as a fact, and indeed the only fact of any kind upon which it sheds light is one not expressly set forth—the fact, namely, that the writer must have been a grossly prejudiced, unfair and incompetent observer.

The truth is that Mr. Nordhoff came to Hawaii with his mind all made up, and he has not condescended to change it. His article might have been and very likely was written before he set foot on Hawaiian soil. The sea voyage would have afforded the leisure, and sea sickness all the spleen which the occasion required. Mr. Nordhoff may have learned of the New York Evening Post or Herald that "only the planters favor annexation," but he cannot have learned it in Honolulu, because here people happen to know better. Is it not more charitable to Mr. Nordhoff to treat his letter as the effusion of seasickness, or as the fancy piece of a space writer, than to suppose him so dull of sight and hearing as to have composed it here in Honolulu, where every

fact gives the lie to every word of it? Every blockhead in Honolulu knows that the revolution was not a planter's revolution, only Mr. Nordhoff is ignorant. Yet Mr. Nordhoff is not a blockhead. Truly, fate has hid these things from the wise and prudent, and revealed them unto babes.

Here in Honolulu no express refutation of Mr. Nordhoff's statements is needed. It is interesting, however, to note the malignancy in which they are conceived. The phrases, "planter class," "planter annexationists," "small but bitter annexation group," etc., are dwelt upon with wearisome iteration. From what bitterspring has the amiable correspondent of the New York Herald been drinking? His phrases suggest the Holomua, and it is strictly accurate to say that so far as the form and contents of his letter are concerned, he might well be taken for one of the editors of that mongrel sheet.

As a defender of retrogression in government, society and religion, as the advocate of opium selling and the self-constituted champion of a usurping monarch, Mr. Nordhoff deserves the highest praise. It is a pity that so good a royalist should have to languish under republican institutions. Mr. Nordhoff should have been here January 14th. His would have been another American neck for Liliuokalani's foot.

We are sincerely sorry that a man of Mr. Nordhoff's supposed character and imputed talents should have lent himself to a base cause. We would be only too glad to set his aberrations down to a constitutional inaptitude for calm and dispassionate observation. It is pleasant to believe that he has circulated the falsehoods with which his communication abounds, rather as the tool and gull of royalists, than with a substantive intention on his own part to deceive. We would be very unwilling to abandon this charitable hypothesis, and entreat the people of Honolulu to plead it in extenuation of Mr. Nordhoff's offense. Folly, as old Burton proves with a thousand citations, is something from which the wisest are not exempt. Lord Bacon was of the same opinion, and is it not credible, in the light of these venerable authorities, that even a correspondent of the New York Herald may have his share? Let it be so, for his credit. Mr. Nordhoff has hitched his wagon to an ignis fatuus; not to a star. The mistake will hurt nobody but himself, and our grief is all for Mr. Nordhoff. The cause of annexation is the cause of progress, prosperity and civilization and it will probably triumph without the aid of the New York Herald, or any of its correspondents.

THE LEPEERS.

The mild, but firm, policy which the board of health already intimates will be carried out in regulating matters at the leper settlement, is the proper one to follow. We remember that for the past ten or more years the question of the treatment of lepers has been considered of grave importance by succeeding legislatures, and much discussion has always resulted. But, while the matter has generally been thoroughly talked over, it seems to have never been settled. This may have been owing to dilatory action on the part of each succeeding board of health, or from other causes.

Be this as it may, the present board shows a disposition to take this question, among others, "by the horns," and place itself upon record with a policy which should have been followed long ago. The matter of segregation is one of the things upon which a firm stand should be taken. Once the policy is decided upon it should be carried out bravely and fearlessly. It is believed the present board will do its duty here as at other points.

Our native residents are open to the greatest danger from the effects of apathy in carrying out the segregation law. They should, there-

fore, be the first to uphold the government in its endeavors to stamp out, or at least control, this dreadful disease. That many of the natives do so is well known to all; but it is nevertheless a fact that the majority of native Hawaiians are either indifferent on this point or are openly opposed to protective measures.

The whole trouble, however, seems to be in taking the first steps towards segregation. At this point the chief opposition arises, which gives the authorities so much perplexity and vexation. After the unfortunate sufferers are once removed to Kalaupapa, the government finds but little opposition.

The humane treatment of these "unfortunate wards of the government" is one of the foremost causes of success at this point. The fact has been lately illustrated during the investigations carried on by the committee of the board of health at the settlement. After public notice of two weeks had been given by the proper authorities for the re-examination of lepers, only two, out of 1084 at the settlement, presented themselves before the examiners. And it is stated to be an actual fact that those showing the least signs of the terrible affliction will offer excuses rather than appear before the examining board, when they think they may stand a chance of being removed from the easy and comfortable life they lead at Kalaupapa.

Such a state of contentment speaks very highly for the policy and management of the present board of health, as matters at the settlement have not always been in so satisfactory a condition.

We are not of the opinion of some that the least said is leprosy the better. There might have been grounds for such a view in the past, but there are certainly none now.

IS IT GENUINE?

A Rare Greek Coin Bought of a Portuguese.

Friday Mr. D. F. Sanford brought a rare and old coin to this office that had been bought by Mr. J. A. Maguire of a Portuguese about a week ago.

The coin was submitted to Dr. Hyde, who is of the opinion it is genuine, and was probably made from 400 to 600 years before Christ. He thinks that the coin was probably brought here by some of the Greek or Arab peddlers who have sometimes visited Honolulu.

The piece is of silver and nearly resembles the cut of the well-known coin of Antiochus the Great, familiar to classical students. It differs from that coin, however, by having a figure of Astarte, or the Syria Dea, on one side and the profile of one of the kings of Syria on the obverse. It bears a Greek inscription meaning "King Antiochus." The coin is for sale.

A Fatal Visit to Hawaii.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 23.—A special from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the Sentinel says: A case of what several physicians who had an examination unhesitatingly pronounce genuine Asiatic leprosy has made its appearance in this city. This afternoon a Syrian woman giving her name as Schantznes Onschlet called at the office of Dr. Sturges for treatment. Her face was yellow, shrunken and bore disgusting blotches such as unmistakably mark lepers and distinguishes leprosy from any other disease. When the woman held out her left hand it was seen that all the fingers were rotted off as far as the first joint, and the index finger bone protruded where the flesh sloughed off. She said that she did not want any medicine, but asked the doctor to remove the dead bone, which interfered with her business, which is that of a notion peddler.

The bone was removed, as it was already rotten. The case was reported to the authorities, who immediately took steps to take care of the woman. She arrived in this city three weeks ago from the Pacific coast, and states that she spent a year in the islands of the Pacific ocean, and that she contracted the disease on one of the Hawaiian islands. She will be sent to Syria, where she desires to go, that she may die on her native soil.

The Hawaiian Electric Company has elected the following officers: William G. Irwin, president; A. E. Young, vice-president; T. May, auditor; E. O. White, secretary.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

IMPORTANT MATTERS UNDER DISCUSSION.

Reports of Committees and Officers. Improvements Ordered.—New Rules and Regulations.

The board of health met Friday afternoon at 3:05 o'clock. There were present members W. O. Smith, president, John Ena, Dr. Andrews, J. O. Carter, Dr. Day and J. T. Waterhouse, Jr.; R. W. Meyers, resident agent of the board at Molokai, and C. B. Reynolds, executive officer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the committee on sanitation was called for but owing to the interruption caused by the visit to the leper settlement, it was not forthcoming. Several other matters were delayed for the same reason.

President Smith stated that Mr. Jones the inspector had reported on cases of fluke and liver diseases in cattle and referred to abscesses lately found in some slaughtered cattle. It was ordered that if similar cases be found Dr. Andrews of the sanitary committee be called.

The sanitary committee announced that no report was ready on the question of establishing a vaccine farm, as suggested by Dr. Frousseau, but stated that enquiries were being pushed and the report would be ready shortly.

On motion of Mr. Carter, the vaccination question was referred to the medical gentlemen of the board to report upon.

The president asked that they report as soon as possible, as the board might find it necessary to act quickly.

Dr. Day stated the best virus came from New Zealand.

The president hoped they would be able to report at the next meeting.

The matter of a site for the government washhouses was discussed, during which the relative merits of the sites at the esplanade and back of the prison were brought out. It was decided that the committee should visit the sites with executive officer Reynolds.

The president read the report of Inspector Jones relating to the registration of persons under the Act to Mitigate. A list of the names of registered persons was read, and it was recommended that they should report at the proper office at least once a week.

The president thought that before action was taken, the question should be carefully investigated, and suggested reference to a committee.

On motion, the report was referred to the sanitary and contagious diseases joint committee.

The following report of C. B. Reynolds, executive officer, was read and accepted:

HONOLULU, May 2, 1893.
To the Hon. BOARD OF HEALTH.
Gentlemen—I beg to submit the following report for the month of April, 1893:

During the month the agents of the board have done good work in finding out persons responsible for nuisances in town and getting them abated, but owing to the fact that a great deal of the property is owned by parties living out of Honolulu, and who only interest themselves in receiving the rents, caring nothing about the sanitary condition of the same, the work is one of some difficulty, but great improvements have been made; 32 new cesspools and 35 ventilators have been constructed this month.

A number of complaints have been investigated of the pollution of water courses used for domestic purposes, both in Nuuanu and Kailahi valleys; one of these cases we have put in the hands of the police department.

I notified Mr. A. Brown of the disgraceful state of the fish market, and he made arrangements for renovating the same within an hour of the complaint.

Owing to a report that fish that I had condemned as being unfit for food was being sold by Mr. F. Cooke, after an inspection of the fish by three members of the board, I interviewed Mr. Cooke, and he stated that the fish he had sold was some cases that were not condemned, but that he had bought the whole cargo, and thought there was no harm in selling what was not spoiled, but he would not sell any more, as it was almost as valuable as a fertilizer. He stated that the fish that was sent to Ewa was thoroughly examined by the purchaser, and he was satisfied that it was good.

One thousand feet of water pipe has been laid at the Quarantine station, and the keeper's house is nearly finished.

No estimate has been sent in of the needed alterations and repairs at Kailahi receiving station, but it is promised this P. M.

Twenty-three lepers were sent to Molokai yesterday; there are six more unexamined at the station.

Respectfully submitted,
C. B. REYNOLDS,
Executive Officer of Board of Health.

President Smith drew attention to the fact that sufficient arrangements had not been made for the twenty-three lepers last sent to the settlement, as matters had been interrupted by the visit of the board.

Mr. Reynolds stated that notice had not been given in the past before shipping lepers to Kalaupapa. Mr. Carter and Mr. Meyers thought Mr. Reynolds was mistaken.

The president thought notice should always be sent ahead.

Mr. Meyers stated one or two weeks' notice was sufficient.

The board decided that hereafter no lepers should be sent to Kalaupapa without notice.

The president read the estimate for repairs needed at Kailahi receiving station mentioned in Mr. Reynolds' report, which called for \$350.

On motion of J. O. Carter the amount was appropriated.

The following report of Mr. Jones, inspector of slaughter houses, was read and ordered filed:

HONOLULU, H. I., May 3, 1893.
C. B. REYNOLDS, Esq., Executive Officer of Board of Health.

SIR: My report of inspection of animals, etc., from the evening of Tuesday, April 25th, to the evening of Tuesday, May 2, 1893, is as follows:

There have been inspected 135 bullocks, 31 calves, and 164 sheep.

Fifty-five bullocks from Hawaii had 46 head sound, 8 with abscess of liver, and 1 injured in shipment—a portion of which was condemned.

Fifty-six head from Oahu had 11 sound, 44 with fluke disease, and 1 badly injured and condemned; 15 head from Molokai were all good; 9 from Maui had 7 good, 2 with fluke disease; 16 Molokai calves, 13 from Maui, and 2 from Oahu, were free from disease; 94 Nihaui and 68 Hawaii sheep were all healthy; 2 from Molokai, Oahu, had the fluke disease, but the animals were in prime condition.

Several hogs received from the other islands were more or less crippled, and have been under daily inspection.

In the early morning of Saturday last a large hog was killed by the Chinamen at Alapai's place, on King street, for the pork shop on Maunakea street, adjoining Mr. Colburn's premises. I saw the hog at Alapai's, dressed and split, with the liver, entrails, etc., and gave information to the police, who took charge of the matter.

The fish-dealers at the market are disposing of the stock they have on hand at the close of the day to the Chinese hawkers, who carry it around in baskets as fresh fish. During the week Mr. William Tell, who has a stand in the market, purchased from a dealer a fish that had just arrived from Koolau. On preparing it for cooking, it was found to be shattered inside by giant powder. Yet it appeared to be in fine condition externally.

On Saturday last complaint was made to me of the offensive odor arising from a pile of bricks at Mr. E. Thomas' premises on King street. When I called his attention to the matter, Mr. Thomas had them removed.

Under the "Law to Mitigate," there have been three examinations, with an attendance of 24 registered women.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
G. W. C. JONES.

Executive Officer Reynolds submitted an estimate for the material for new store building at Kalaupapa, \$337.34. Also for material for store keepers house, \$148.64. Total \$485.98, which would enable the board to build for about \$1000.

On motion it was ordered that the material be purchased and forwarded, and that the executive take steps to have the buildings erected.

Letters from Mr. Meyers specifying supplies purchased under tenders were read; also one in which he doubted the wisdom of allowing the application of Mr. E. Bal to sell fish at the settlement. This would open the door to other vendors. He should be ordered to sell to the board.

So ordered.
President Smith asked Mr. Meyers how hides from the leper settlement were disposed of; he stated they were sold at 4 and 4½ cents per pound, but suggested that their sale should be opened to tenders. He also stated some of the objections to this method.

On motion of Mr. Carter it was ordered that hides hereafter be sold for periods of six months under regulations to be established by the board.

A letter from Mr. Stoltz, agent for the island of Kauai, was read, relating to the lepers domiciled at Kalaupapa. Petitions had been received for and against making Kalaupapa a leper settlement. Segregation had already been broken down there. If the government determined to remove them to Kalaupapa, it should be done within three months, as during the rest of the year steamers could not effect a landing at Kalaupapa.

Mr. Smith said there had been much discussion on the question. There had been friction heretofore between the police and board. The lepers defied the police and were armed, as had been before demonstrated. The determination of the board must settle the matter. If the Attorney-General was ordered to make the arrests, a conflict with the lepers would likely ensue. There were 60 or 70 people in Kalaupapa, 14 or 15 of whom were known

to be lepers, but more might be, as no official examination of any account had taken place for more than a year. The former board did not approve of making a settlement at Kalaupapa.

Mr. Carter said removal of the lepers there had always been opposed, either through apathy or by the active defiance of the lepers themselves with Judge Kauai at their head. He thought the government should settle the matter.

President Smith said they could be removed if the board so decides. Mr. Carter said one had been lately arrested and more could be if the police were so disposed.

The president stated certain difficulties in the way of action; one was the great expense it would entail. The question of removals should be very carefully considered.

On motion it was determined that Agent Stoltz be ordered to make a full and reliable report on the condition and number of lepers in Kalaupapa; also on the number of residents there.

On motion it was ordered that letters be sent to government physicians ordering them to obey the law in examining the public schools and reporting on lepers or suspects found therein.

A request from Mr. J. Haole, lately sent to the settlement, to allow his wife to visit him was refused.

The matter of fencing the cemetery at Kalaupapa was considered and referred to Agent Meyers to report on probable expense.

It was decided that the question of entertainments and night use of Beretania hall at the settlement be referred to Mr. Meyers for trial and report.

The new rules and regulations for the government of the settlement were referred to Mr. Meyers for suggestions and amendments before final action.

A letter was read from Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., agents of the Pacific Mail and Oriental and Occidental steamship companies, expressing pleasure at the new quarantine regulations of the board. The agents believed the new regulations would increase tourist travel materially.

The President made the statement that the committee had discovered great reluctance on the part of lepers at the settlement to leave that place. Only two had come forward after a general two weeks' notice issued for a re-examination for discharge.

Dr. Andrews reported that one of these named Kanane he considered a doubtful case, but recommended that another examination be made later.

An application was made for the inspectorship of meat.

A letter was read from Dr. Howard accepting a position under the board of health.

On motion board adjourned.

A PHENOMENAL TRIP.

The barkentine Irmgard's Splendid Run From the Islands.

The barkentine Irmgard, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu, covered the distance in the extremely fast time of 10 days and 12 hours. But four vessels have beaten this record, and only one has equaled it in the annals of forty years.

There is usually two days in favor of a vessel sailing to the Hawaiian islands, that is to say, the distance actually traversed under sail would make the journey to and from the islands nearly in the proportion of ten to twelve. Ten days is a good passage to the group, and twelve a good run to this port.

The fastest time ever made from the islands was by the Emma Claudina, schooner, which arrived from Hilo on December 28, 1884, in 9 days, 20 hours. On the preceding day the brig Consuelo had arrived from Honolulu in exactly 10 days. The schooner Rosario arrived from Honolulu the day after the Emma Claudina, having also made the distance from Kaulaui in 10 days. The arrival of the three flyers within three days, with records never since equaled, created a great sensation at the time.

The next best record is that of the brig W. G. Irwin, which made the trip from Honolulu in 1883 in 10 days 12 hours, exactly the Irmgard's time. The next best is the bark Comet, which, in 1861, put in a record of 10 days 19 hours; next, the barks Ethan and Yankee each in 11 days. The Consuelo was 13 days coming up on her last trip, and the best record of the J. D. Spreckels is 12 days, which will give a good idea of the feat accomplished by the Irmgard yesterday. The John C. Porter, which also arrived yesterday was 29 days making the same trip.—[S. F. Call.

The Hawaiian Board is in pressing need of at least two thousand dollars to meet outstanding obligations, and close the year without a deficit.